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ABSTRACT

Over 100 available 16mm films are listed in this annotated bibliography on urban studies. The listings are classified under new towns and new cities; film series on general urban problems; cinematic and artistic impressions of cities; ghetto problems, slums, and skid rows; and general urban planning, urban renewal, housing and neighborhood redevelopment, and regional planning. Only classifications and items within classifications that seem explicitly to have some social science content are included in the listings. Therefore, films dealing primarily with physical planning and design and with certain urban problems, such as transportation, are not included. The films were produced after 1960. The list, not confined to American urban studies, includes selected English-language films of other countries. Citations are listed alphabetically by title within each section and include price, date, length of time, and director and producer (when available). (Author/JR)

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July 1975

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AN ANNOTATED AND CLASSIFIED LIST OF 16mm FILMS ON URBAN STUDIES: New Towns, Urban Problems, City and Regional Planning

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AN ANNOTATED AND CLASSIFIED LIST OF 16mm FILMS ON URBAN STUDIES NEW TOWNS, URBAN PROBLEMS, CITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING

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COMPILER'S NOTE

Urban Studies, especially in its considerations of aspects of the physical city and urban problems, is one of the few fields in the social sciences that lends itself well to, or rather demands, photographic and cinematic augmentation. This is why textbooks in urban studies are so often laden with diagrams and photographs of urban forms and urban scenes. The cinematic medium, moreover, is even more immediate and literal.

The 16mm films in this list, with a few exceptions, were produced since 1960. The year 1960 initiated the decade of the social programs of the New Frontier, The Great Society and the War on Poverty. The eyes of the nation, through its news media and evidenced by concern in its academies, were riveted on the nation's cities and their problems. It was the decade of the "Urban Crisis". The exceptional production of 16mm films in the 60s for instructional and public-informational purposes was yet further evidence of this concern for the cities and suburbs.

In the 70s, popular concern has turned to other national problems, such as the environment and the energy problem, and there is less singular attention by documentary film makers and producers to the city. However, many films in the urban studies area continue to be made in the 70s. At least one major series, the 17 films made for Britain's Open University course on Urban Development, has recently been released in this country.

Part of the seeming decline in the 70s of 16mm film production in the urban studies field can be accounted for by the emergence of other audio-visual technologies. I have noticed several new packages of sound filmstrips, audio cassettes, and videotapes produced by commercial publishers, such as by subsidiaries of Harcourt, Brace, Javanovich, Inc. and Prentice-Hall, Inc., and by Educational Dimensions Corporation of Stamford, Connecticut, and there are undoubtably others. In the present list, however, I have rather arbitrarily not gone afield into these related technologies but confined the list to 16mm movies.

This film list does not intend to be exhaustive. I have chosen classifications and items within classifications that seem explicitly to have some social-science content. Therefore, I have avoided listing many films that deal primarily with physical planning and design and with certain urban problems, such as transportation, regardless of the importance of the issue to the well-being of metropolitan areas. The list is not confined to American urban studies, and I have freely included English-language films about Canadian and British cities. A few films are about cities elsewhere in the world, but all are in English.

The list of films was culled from a variety of sources, such as commercial producer's and distributor's cataglogs, the film bibliography periodically issued by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, a list compiled by the American Institute of Architects, film reviews in the Journal of the American Institute of Planners, various university audio-visual and film-library catalogs, other film bibliographies, direct-mail advertisements, and other sources.

The text of the annotations are, for the most part, direct quotations from the sources. However, I have freely edited them by deleting portions for brevity, adding comments for clarification, and by updating certain facts. Nonetheless, I am indebted to a great many anonymous copywriters. I have not attempted to indicate the textual deletions or set the direct quotes in quotation marks, for that would be typographically complex and serve no real purpose. Some of the annotations are my own, particularly for those films I have personally reviewed or have used in my own classroom instruction.

When the information was easily available, I have shown the director and producer of each film and the date of production, but some sources do not show all this information. Some dates of production are estimations. If the film has been indicated as available for free loan, that is shown. Otherwise, they are available on a rental basis, usually for under $15 or $20, though a few are higher. Many are also available for purchase. When the information was readily accessible, I have shown whether the film is color or black and white. All have sound tracks. I have shown at least one source, usually with an address, where they are available for free loan or rental. The addresses are the ones last known to me, and some have been undoubtedly changed. Many of the films are available from several sources. College and university audio-visual centers usually have excellent resources for locating alternative sources. For example, there are about 27 Modern Talking Picture Service Film Libraries in different areas of the country.

The Council of Planning Librarians has recently published another film list (Exchange Bibliography #780) by Ambrose Klain and Dennis M. Phelan, which greatly complements this present list. Their list focuses on environmental and urban-environment concerns and also lists a number of the urban films also included in the present list. Their list is particularly useful, for it constructs a variety of semester-long film schedules with differing emphases, some based on all free-loan films. For each film, they provide current rental prices and ordering information.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I began this compilation in conjunction with my 1969-70 sabbatic research on new towns in the metropolitan context. A grant in 1970 from The University of Connecticut Research Foundation allowed me further to pursue this research, including the search for relevant audio-visual materials. My recent involvement with The University of Connecticut's undergraduate major program in Urban Studies has alerted me to the need for information on audio-visual materials concerning all aspects of urban studies. I would also like to thank Mrs. Selma Wollman of the Research Foundation for preparing the original typescript for submission.

I. The New Towns and New Cities

Arcology: City in the Image of Man. Paolo Soleri and "Arcostant," a testing school for the new city ten miles outside of Phoenix. His future forms go a mile high, a mile wide, and house 2,000,000. Film Rental Center, Syracuse University, 1455 East Colvin St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13210. 22 min. 1973.

The Best We Can Do: The American Dream in Suburbia. Portrays the wasteland of ugliness created by many large housing developments and explains the process of corrective good design in new towns and new communities. Produced and distributed by the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D.C. Color. 14 min. 1968.

Brasilia. A documentary on Brazil's new capital. The film records the steps in the city's development from Lucio Costa's master plan and Architect Oscar Neimeyer's concept of its buildings to the populating and use of the new capital. Produced by G. Tamarski for the International Film Bureau, 332 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60604. Color. 13 min. 1961.

Cities of the Future. A CBS News Special. "21st Century" Series. The "clean-slate" approach exemplified in new cities like Brasilia, and the "constructive-restoration" approach underway in Philadelphia. Ideas of such innovators as R. Buckminster Fuller, Japan's Kenzo Tange, (the proposed floating city in Tokyo Bay), Le Corbusier: cities "weatherproofed" by geodesic domes; magastructures surrounded by greenbelts; multilevel cities; floating cities. Stockholm, Reston (Virginia) and Boston. McGraw-Hill Films. Color. 25 min. About 1968.

Cities: The Rise of New Towns. Explores various concepts in the planning and construction of new communities in this country, contrasting them with what has been done in the past and what is taking place in Europe. Discusses economic, sociological, and governmental implications of new towns. NET Film Service, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. 47405. B/W. 60 min. 1966.

The City. Documentary film classic contrasting the normal crowding and chaos of big cities and the simplicity and order of planned communities. Narrated by Lewis Mumford. Directed by Willard Van Dyke and Ralph Steiner. Contemporary Films, 267 West 25th St., New York, New York 10001. B/W. 30 min. 1939.

The City and the Future. Lewis Mumford announces the eclipse of the humane city. Endorses good urban planning, especially the creation of new towns. Shots of Stockholm's satellites and London's new towns. Produced by National Film Board of Canada. B/W. 28 min. 1963.

Faces of Harlow. The planning, development and life of an English New Town is depicted. Harlow in Southeast England is used to show problems and progress. Contemporary Films, 267 West 25th St., New York, New York 10001. Color. 30 min. 1965.

Green City. Contrasts cities that have grown without plan with those that have been planned to preserve green and open space. Won first award at 1963 International Film Festival of New York. Produced by Stuart Finley. Bureau of Planning, Dept. of Community Affairs, State St. Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa. 17120. Free Loan. 22 min. 1963.

Like Rings on Water. Poses and probes into many intriguing questions concerning the design and functionalism of our cities. Satellite cities are just one of the proposed urban solutions. Film Rental Center, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y. 13210. 16 min. 1971.

The Planned Town. An impressive production film based on Ebenezer Howard's book, "Garden Cities of To-Morrow." Produced by British Information Services (J. Arthur Rank with Louis De Soisson, R.I.B.A.) and distributed by Contemporary Films, 267 West 25th St., New York, New York 10001. B/W. 15 min. 1950.

Private Dream--Public Nightmare. Examines the community of Eldorado Hills, California; arguments for and against the success of such a giant, planned development are discussed in an effect to determine whether the well-planned suburban community can be realized through private enterprise. Audio-Visual Services, The Penna. State University, University Park, Pa. 16802. 30 min. 1964.

Reston: A Planned Community. Perhaps the most provocative question for discussion arising from this film about the first totally planned new community in the U.S. is: Are the "New Towns" the new cities? Reston represents the most advanced planning in housing today and was carefully designed from the beginning to include a variety of housing styles and prices; a large range of recreational, social and cultural opportunities; school; and, very importantly, industry to make it self-supporting. Note the stress on humanistic values in the planning of the satellite city. Sterling Educational Films. Color. 10 min. 1967.

The Rise of New Towns. The concept in urban development known as "new towns" or totally planned communities. Indicates that the purposes of planned communities are to provide the residents with a natural as well as urban environment and presents some of the social, economic and governmental implications of the movement. Bureau of Planning, Dept. of Community Affairs, State St. Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa. 17120. Free Loan. 60 min. 1967.

Something Old...Something New. Focuses on the "new towns" of Reston, Virginia; Columbia, Maryland; and Jonathan, Minnesota --all open to the people of all races and income levels. Produced by H.U.D. Distributed by Modern Talking Picture Service, Inc. Free Loan. Color. 16 min. 1971.

Soul City. In Warren County, North Carolina, blacks are experimenting with the development of a community in which all residents are participating in the planning of growth. This experiment, under the inspiration of Floyd McKissick, is taking place because blacks found that trying to escape the oppressive conditions of the South by moving into large cities still did not allow them to control their own lives. The 2,500 acres of Soul City will be controlled by blacks, not whites. Within 17 years McKissick hopes to have a population of 50,000 in this city in which people are working and living collectively. Produced by NET. Distributed by Indiana University, Audio Visual Center, Bloomingdale, Indiana 47401. B/W. 13 min. About 1971.

Suburban Living: Six Solutions. Deals with urban sprawl and alternate approaches to the problem as demonstrated by examples in England (Harlow New Town and Alton Estates, London), France (Unite de Habitation, Marseilles), Holland (Rotterdam), and Sweden (Vallingby). Illustrates concern for designing a "living" environment. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada. International Film Bureau, 332 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60604. B/W. 59 min. 1961.

Tapiola, Garden City of the North. Depicts a planned community noted for its effort to offer housing suitable for families of varying sizes and income levels. Tapiola is near Helsinki, where many of the people are employed. Canadian Film Institute, 142 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada. Color. 14 min. 1960.

Urban Sprawl. Explains the characteristics of recent urban growth in the United States and defines the various problems created by urban sprawl. Shows steps that should be taken to control haphazard growth and conserve open space around cities. Arthur Barr Productions, Inc. Bureau of Planning, Dept. of Community Affairs, State St. Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa. 17120. Color. 15 min. 1960.

Urban Sprawl vs. Planned Growth. Examines how uncontrolled urban sprawl can destroy valuable natural resources and demonstrates how an orderly system of urban development can preserve these assets. Bureau of Planning, Dept. of Community Affairs, State St. Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa. 17120. Free Loan. 22 min. 1969.

II. Film Series on General Urban Problems

America's Crises. Produced by NET. Available from Audio-Visual Services, Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park, Pa. 16802.

i. Cities: Crime in the Streets. Police protection and the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. Police protection hampered by a shortage of men, poor training, inefficient clerical and communication methods, and the problems of community relations. 60 min. 1967.

ii. Community. Cultural, educational, religious, and physical aspects of America's cities and towns. Small New England fishing community of Provincetown compared with San Jose, California. a booming western community in the midst of accelerated growth. 60 min. 1966.

iii. Hard Way. Problems of poverty in the United States; how today's poor differ from those of past generations: focus on slums, housing projects, public schools, and settlement houses in the St. Louis area. 60 min. 1965.

iv. Troubled Cities. Attempts being made to solve the problems brought about by urban population explosion. 60 min. 1966.

Concept of the City. America's Crisis. A series handling the problems to be solved and the issues to be faced in our 20th century culture. NET Film Service, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405. All B/W. All 60 min., All 1966.

i. The Community. Focuses on two contrasting communitites on opposite ends of the continent and shows how they are reacting to the obvious and not-so-obvious ramifications of change. Provincetown, Massachusetts, faces a new industry--tourism--and San Jose, California, faces urban problems of overcrowded schools, welfare, crime, and unemployment.

ii. Cities: The Rise of New Towns. Explores various concepts in the planning and construction of new communities in this country, contrasting them with what has been done in the past and what is taking place in Europe. Discusses economic, sociological, and governmental implications of new towns.

iii. The Troubled Cities. Concentrates on Boston, Washington, D.C., Detroit, New York, and Newark during interviews with noted officials in the field of urban affairs.

iv. Cities and the Poor, Part I. Introduces the problem of the urban poor: who they are, where they are, and what brought them to their present situation. Documents the urban environment as the dominant factor in the birth-to-death and generation-to-generation poverty cycle. Points up the frustrations of the individual struggle to escape poverty.

v. Cities and the Poor, Part II. Covers the rise of militant groups of urban poor. Depicts their methods of organizing around issues directly affecting the community, and the effects they have had on local services, government, and Federal poverty programs.

The Cities. A series of three films produced by CBS News. Available from Bailey Films, 6509 De Longpre Ave., Hollywood, Cal. 90028. Also available from Audio-Visual Services, The Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park, Pa. 16802. All Color. All 60 min. All 1968.

i. A City is to Live in. Cleveland, St. Louis, and New York are examples of a growing phenomenon: lack of care and funds produces the ghetto, making urban centers wastelands of empty stores and buildings.

ii. Dilemma in Black and White. Blacks trapped by poverty and prejudice around the inner core of big cities speak of their changing attitudes and their refusal to continue an existence they are unable to control.

iii. To Build a Future. Various approaches to city improvement, and means by which old cities may be reshaped and new ones created. Philadelphia is used as an example of a combination of ingenious planning and financial resources to produce a revitalized urban center.

Metroplex Assembly Series I. These six half-hour films are concerned with urban problems. They were produced by WQED, Pittsburgh, Pa. Available from Audio-Visual Center, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405. All B/W. All 30 min. All 1961.

i. The Riddle of the City. Explains why people are attached to the city and what difficulties they and the community face when they move there.

ii. Our Place to Live. Problems a community must deal with when its population increases five-fold in a few years. The procedures taken to stop and reverse the tendency of some areas to turn into slums.

iii. Where's Everybody Going? Cities are growing and people have to move about in them. How they do this can have considerable effect on the development of the city itself. The transportation problems have become more and more complicated and increasingly in need of overall planning.

iv. Solving the Problem. What are the difficulties inherent in urbanism? Who is responsible and who must solve them? Pittsburgh, Miami, Seattle, Houston, Cleveland and Chicago all present their various problems. Each presents a different set of requirements for solution and each suggests a different way to handle them.

v. Getting Things Done. The story of the development of the East Liberty area of Pittsburgh is told in detail, showing how effective private citizens can be if they wish. This is a plea for the citizen's concern for her or his community.

vi. The Promise of the City. What the citizen can do with slums, traffic congestion, water or air pollution, and poor housing.

Metropolex Assembly Series II. This series examines the migration of low-income, rural Southerners to large cities, and the effect of this migration on both the city and the newcomers. Washington University, Audio-Visual Department, Olin Library, St. Louis, Missouri 63130. All B/W. All 29 min. All 1963.

i. The New Immigrants. Shows who these immigrants are, where they came from, and why they came to the city. Compares them to the European immigrants of bygone days.

ii. The First Hurdle: Jobs. Discusses the newcomer's first need, a job. Deals with the problem created by his lack of skills, and ways in which he can learn new skills.

iii. A Place to Live. Portrays the slum as the receiving center for the new immigrant, as it frequently offers the only available housing. Discusses opportunities open to him as his income rises.

iv. Learning For a Purpose. Explores the idea of educating the newcomers to the city in order to qualify them for better jobs and professions.

v. In Whose Steps: Deals specifically with the black immigrant, using St. Louis as an example. What kind of incentives do they need? What success stories will spur their ambition? What has happened to the "native" black who has tried to succeed?

vi. The Balance Sheet. Explores the cost of immigration, including its impact on tax revenues, purchasing power, human resources, and expenditures for welfare, health, and police services; the solutions available, and what they will cost.

Metropolis: Creator or Destroyer? A series of eight half-hour films, is addressed to the problems of urbanism--physical growth and decay, distintegrating and emerging social patterns, politics, planning and regulation, and values in conflict and transition. The series tackles both the urban center and the mass-dream suburban fringes. In New York City the shabby tenement areas is contrasted with the antiseptic monotony of the housing project. Race and the flight from the central city are examined in Philadelphia. The dream of "our own" and the reality of the suburban community headache are constructed just outside of Chicago. Whole towns rise from the California dust. A National Educational Television production. Produced for NET by George C. Stoney Associates. NET was joined in the series' undertaking by the University Council on Education for Public Responsibility. Available from NET Film Service, Audio-Visual Center, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405. All b/w. All 29 min. All 1964.

i. How to Look at a City. The guide is Eugene Raskin, the noted author and lecturer, who helps paint a word portrait of New York. A look at the city: its buildings, some old and stately, others new and monotonous. The program points up the pathos of the old neighborhood, contrasted to the bustle of the business world. Professor Raskin pays special attention to three fundamental standards used by architects and planners to judge the quality of a city's neighborhoods: human scale, density, and variety.

ii. The Run From Race. This program was filmed in Philadelphia. Blacks--a minister, a university professor, a real estate salesman, and a housewife--tell of life and problems in a black community. A city planner defends Philadelphia's redevelopment plans and there is a criticism of a white sociologist. How does the "City of Brotherly Love" meet racial problems of the Sixties? The race and status story is captured; the shambles of the colored center are set against the spanking new town houses.

iii. The Fur-Lined Fox-Hole. The people who flee from the big cities to the suburban split-levels often don't know what they're running to. The scene is Wheeling, West Virginia, a community as old as Chicago itself, but just now caught up in the spreading net of satellite communities where each family seeks a bit of territory all its own.

iv. Private Dream--Public Nightmare. Planners in Eldorado Hills, California took 10,000 vacant acres and built a "new community". The community which resulted is examined. The program compares arguments for and against the success of such a giant planned development.

v. How Things Get Done. This is the story of twelve square blocks of land in the city of New York and what goes on when the area is pin-pointed for change. An urban renewal plan will benefit some and hurt others. Who will decide? The film documents the pressures, finances, speculation, and politics of one such plan.

vi. What Will You Tear Down Next? The old versus the new, a conflict in reshaping a metropolitan complex, is examined as the film focuses on upper New York State: Albany, Schenectady, and Troy. Under examination are the physical problems encountered and the reaction of the people when they learn that generations-old traditions surrounding the old neighborhood are about to be destroyed in the name of progress. The program examines the rationale behind the change and asks the question, what should remain and what should be torn down when a city rebuilds?

vii. How To Live in a City. The eternal, city-bound dilemma --everything so near, but where is there room to stretch? --is the subject. The open-spaces dream: to build a city with more living room. The program questions whether or not the designers are making conformers out of the city dwellers with their monotonous architectural designs.

viii. Three Cures For a Sick City. The question of what to do about a sick city is reflected in the rebuilding of Washington, D.C., where a three-pronged attack is underway. It is the question of urban renewal. Solutions are seen in the formerly run-down Georgetown area where private initiative has reshaped the area. In the southwest section, low-income, high-rise apartments are being mixed with more expensive homes. At the same time, the viewer sees the Adams-Morgan Project where attempts are underway to restore existing structures and where designers are trying both to minimize displacement of present residents and to preserve natural and historical sites.

Mumford on the City. Series of six films based on Lewis Mumford's celebrated book, The City in History. This series is a fairly complete collation of Mumford's ideas on the city that he has expressed in his books and writings for more than thirty years. Mumford appears in and narrates much of each film. The numerous references to Canada and Montreal in the series reflects its production by the National Film Board of Canada. All B/W. All 28 min. All 1963.

i. The City, Heaven or Hell. An outline of the opposed natures creative and destructive - of the city in history, the elements that created the first cities about five thousand years ago, and the forces that now threaten to destroy "man's most precious collective invention". Briefly treats city origins in the sacred and economic-survival functions of ancient society. Water containers and food storage made ancient settlements possible and cities were dependent on agricultural hinterlands. Treats role of city as religious center and in the development of writing, law, math, and learning. An underlying suggestion is that cities and urbanism cause violence and war.

ii. The City, Cars or People? A study of an old but dangerously growing problem - how to make the city accessible for meeting and mixing without allowing transportation to make it congested and uninhabitable, as the private motor car now threatens to do. Treats the development and rail traffic and the impact on city shape, the development of railroad cities, the eclipse of small cities. Develops a Parkinson's Law of urban traffic. Autos destroy urban values and urban beauty. A marriage of the auto and the elevator created the skyscraper. Traffic jams in Paris and London. Contrasts with cities in the Netherlands where good integration of different modes of travel and planning leaves Dutch cities relatively untouched by auto. Apparent is Mumford's thirty year tirade against the auto.

iii. The City and its Region. History shows that cities thrive best when they live in harmony and balance with the countryside around them. How can this balance be maintained or restored in today's sprawling metropolitan regions? This film examines the problem. Treats problem of urban sprawl and the need for metropolitan area cooperation. Stresses need for balance between city and countryside, which has been lost in the modern city. Mumford's ideal of the mediaeval city where primary group, not impersonal, relations are predominant. Montreal has sprawl, but Stockholm does not because many citizens live in high rise apartments. Briefly shows England's new towns (Harlow) and new town in Scotland where slum residents were resettled. References to Ottawa. Calls for metropolitan area planning.

iv. The Heart of the City. A study of the growing sterility, dullness and congestion that is destroying the vitality, variety and breadth that once made cities physically attractive and humanly creative. Contrasts modern metropolitan centers with the goodness of life in small French provencial cities and towns. Traces the rise of the Baroque city and associates it with the rise of totalitarianism through the concentration of power. Suggests that the trouble with modern cities began with Renaissance.

v. The City as Man's Home. Slums, giant public housing complexes, mass suburbs, anonymous and bleak luxury apartments - almost everywhere in our cities communal standards of living are falling even as personal standards of living rise. How did this happen and what can our cities do to improve communal living standards? Illustrates degradation of life in 19th Century English mill towns. Wealthy denounce city from country homes but still depend on city industry for own livelihood while indifferent to urban poverty. 20th Century slum clearence a failure; slums have even increased since 19th Century. Dehumanizing effects of public housing projects; high rise luxury housing really a slum standard. Traces beginnings of suburbanization of middle-classes around 1890. Until 1920's suburban life was escapist, unreal, but dream ended in 1920's with the auto that turned an escape into a trap. Popular theme in 1950's of homogeneity and social isolation of suburbs. Mumford's supermarket man's-alienation-from-his-food theme appears. Shots of Italian street fair as sample of a "village" in the city.

vi. The City and the Future. In more and more regions of the world the inevitable and urgent choice must be made - lowgrade urban sprawl or a new kind of regional city. This film examines prospects for the city and ways to restore its role as the focus of man's highest achievement. Mumford announces the eclipse of the humane city; notes the dual problems of urban sprawl and the auto. Endorses good urban planning, especially the creation of new towns. Shots of Stockholm's satellites and London's new towns. Mumford concludes on a rare positive note about urban life; urban variety, the communal advantages of specialization, and the population potential to support urban institutions.

Urban Development. A series of 17 films from one of Britain's Open University courses concentrating on problems of urban communities throughout the world. Accompanying textbook modules and audio tape casettes are available from Open University Department, Harper & Row, Publishers, 10 East 53 Street, New York City, New York 10022. Rentals are available from Association Sterling, 512 Burlington Ave., La Grange, Illinois 60525. All are color, except "London, 1650-1750." All are 25 min. All were produced about 1972.

i. London 1650-1750. Looks at the growth of London between 1650 and 1750 on the eve of the Industrial Revolution. Using maps, contemporary engravings and contemporary quotations, the film begins by showing how high quality development spread westwards during this period and how the growth of fashionable society helped to provide the impetus for higher consumption patterns.

ii. Ibadan an Introduction. This is the first of three films on Ibadan. It is designed as a general introduction to the city, emphasizing its nature and its problems. The film contrasts some of the different areas of Ibadan and looks at the people who inhabit them.

iii. Economic Exchange in Ibadan. Provides illustrative materials to some of the theories discussed in the book The Process of Urbanization. Looks at some aspects of economic exchange in Ibadan.

iv. An Abattoir for Ibadan? A Case Study in Development. The third film on Ibadan illustrates some of the political and administrative problems of development using a case study about the attempt to get a modern central abattoir.

v. Chicago Transport: A Case Study. Formed by a system of expressways, Chicago's transportation system is discussed in relation to its impact on surrounding land values and land use. This firm compares the effects of two particular expressways and focuses on a new development along one of them--the Edens Plaza shopping precinct.

vi. Chicago: Growth and Change. The first part of this film traces the phenomenal growth of Chicago since its founding about 150 years ago. Its expansion is related to changing technology, and how this influenced the land use pattern of the city. The film goes on to look at how the changing technology of the meat packing industry first resulted in the concentration of the world's greatest stockyard complex in Chicago and then how further changes lead to its decline and dispersal throughout the Western states.

vii. Chicago: A Day in the Central Business District. A non-narrative film depicting a day in and around Chicago's Loop. The theme demonstrates how diverse activities, good accessibility, and high intensity of land use of this part of the city find expression in the striking appearance of the central business district.

viii. Chicago: Postwar Industrial Location a Case Study. This film study centers on the move out of the central business district and into suburban areas where expansion is easier and the physical environment more amenable. Attention is focused on the Centrex Industrial Park as an example of postwar trends in industrial relocation.

ix. Chicago: Urban Life Styles I Near West Side: A Case Study in Social Order. Shot in the near west side, this film shows an inner city area sharply divided into a predominent Italian community and a public housing project occupied by blacks. Students are shown how the different ethnic groups accept an informal social order as a means of co-existence.

x. Chicago: Urban Life Styles II the Suburban Family. Looks at one of Chicago's outer and upper income suburbs, Paletine, with particular emphasis on nuclear family patterns. The main body of the film deals with a typical Paletine family over a two day period, during which they speak about their life styles, aspirations, and about their relationship to the city of Chicago.

xi. Chicago: Urban Renewal. This film considers the city government's initial plans for renewing an area which was deteriorating, talks to partners in the firm that successfully competed for the right to redevelop the site and examines some of the architectural and financial aspects of integrating different races and income groups in one residential area, together with facilities like a community center, shopping center and a school.

xii. Chicago: An Overview. The last of 8 films on the study of Chicago, this film focuses on the significance of the flight of people and industry out of the central area of Chicago.

xiii. Warsaw: A Socialist City I: Planning. Looks at the reconstruction of Warsaw in the post war period and the policies which resulted in the socialist style of urban development.

xiv. Warsaw: A Socialist City II: Housing. Using the basic principles of socialist residential planning, this film assesses how much has been achieved in the post war reconstruction of Warsaw.

xv. Living in Warsaw. Examines how the socialist principles of urban planning impinge on the individual.

xvi. Future Urban Form. Describes, analyses and evaluates certain trends and future possibilities for urban form. Examines past and present city form and concentrates on two trends; outward extension and outward growth. The processes that underlie these trends is studied.

xvii. Future Urban Life. The range of urban forms discussed in Future Urban Forms is evaluated in terms of its effect on individual residents.

III. Cinematic and Artistic Impressions of Cities

A City Called Copenhagen. An impressionistic view of Copenhagen, quaint and picturesque scenes from everyday life. No particular emphasis on urbanism or the physical city. Directed and photographed by Jorgen Roos. Produced by the Danish Government Film Office. Sponsored by the City Council of Copenhagen and the Port of Copenhagen Authority. Minerva Films, Brandon Films. Color. 15 min. 1960.

City of James Joyce. An urban impression takes the viewer through Dublin. Narration refers to counterparts in Ulysses and other Joyce works. Mainly of literary interest but some interesting urban impressions and scenes are presented. Produced, directed and photographed by Bill St. Leger. Script by Irene French Eagar. Narrated by Andy O'Mahony. Brandon Films. B/W. 9 1/2 min. n.d.

Good Night Socrates. An award-winning summary of a slum clearance of a Greek neighborhood. An excellent cinematic treatment of the human costs of unenlightened urban renewal in the 50's. Produced by Northwestern University (Repertory Press and Martha Stuart). Contemporary Films, Inc. B/W. 40 min. 1963.

I'm Here Now. A film taken and narrated by ordinary people recording their own responses to poverty and to life during a six-week creative antipoverty project. The movie was edited by professional film-makers but it is the statement of the poor. Produced in connection with Summer in the City creative activity project and OEO. Set in New York City, Harlem and Spanish Harlem. Impressionistic account of project and its success. College of amateur photography with comments of participants. Produced by Archdiocese of New York. Brandon Films. B/W. 30 min. About 1965.

New York....The Anytime City. An urban impression. Humble Oil and Refining Company. Modern Talking Picture Service. Color. 13 1/2 min. n.d.

Opening in Moscow. Mainly an account of the opening of an American Exhibition pavillion but now and then has some outstanding shots of Moscow street life in the 1950's, architecture, and, especially, The Metropole. Produced and distributed by Herman Miller, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan 49464. Color. 55 min. 1959.

Portrait of Stockholm. An urban impression. In this film one may see how painters from the sixteenth century to the present have depicted the city of Stockholm. Based entirely on paintings, it shows how the city has changed and how people lived during different eras. The Swedish Institute for Cultural Relations. Modern Talking Picture Service. Color. 14 min. n.d.

Wonderful World of San Francisco. An urban impression. Winner of Cine Golden Eagle award. Modern Talking Picture Service. Color. 28 1/2 min. n.d.

The Writer and the City. The subject is the city in modern literature, and finally this film presents a positive view of the city. For critic and author Alfred Kazin, the city is seen "not as a problem to solve but as an experience to share". Kazin's view is that the city provides one of the great generative forces for the writer. He presents the city as the creative ground for such artists as Whitman, Howells, James, Dreiser, Fitzgerald, Eliot, Hart Crane, Bellow, Ellison. .... The Writer and the City shows that as the megalopolis came of age, so too did modern literature. New literary themes came to be born out of the urban context. For example, "the sudden vision of success" embodied in such works as Sister Carrie, McTeague, and Studs Lonigan is related in the film to the development of such urban centers as Chicago, with its unique position half way between the wilderness and the Stock Exchange. Kazin also finds that the writers most sensitive to the urban pulse and throb were stranger to it--such aristocratic, old New York writers as Henry James and Edith Wharton fought to resist the city. In effect the film is a recreation of this sense of place strong in modern literature. It seeks to convey the dynamism of the city with sharp, brilliant color contrasts, beautiful and witty photography--even in the dismall, dirty streets--as Kazin considers the evolution of American literature from the urban vortex. The University-at-Large, a Subsidiary of Chelsea House Publishers, 70 West 40 Street, New York, New York 10018. Color. 28 min. About 1974.

Ghetto Problems, Slums and Skid Rows

Behind the Skyscrapers. This documentary won an award at the International Film Festival in San Francisco. It depicts the slums and skid-row sections of a metropolitan city. Filmed in Chicago, it depicts metropolitan skid-row conditions that exist generally. Accompanied by folk singing, the film is a limited but good impressionistic view of urban skid-rows and the attendant human degradation. Ironically, the film still has a somewhat romantic view of the depravity that characterizes urban skid rows. The film was sponsored by the WCTU but does not overtly preach. A literary counterpart to this film is Nelson Algren's famous collection of short stories, The Neon Jungle. Color. 27 min. 1961.

The Bronx is Burning. The South Bronx, a ghetto with no exit. Here, people live in abandoned, crumbling tenements--moving from one building to the next as fires consume them. Gangs roam the streets and desperate junkies have made police protection impossible. All municiple services have virtually disappeared-- except one. The men of Engine Company 82 answer

every alarm. And they are often pelted with rocks and bottles for their efforts. The Bronx is Burning features Dennis Smith, the fireman whose book, "Report from Engine Company 82," was a national bestseller. He tells why even a best-selling author chooses to stay on the job in this community of despair. Time-Life Films, P. O. Box 644, Paramus, New Jersey 07652. Color. 52 min. 1975.

The Captive. Follows a coal miner and his family, displaced by technological change, as they move to a Northern city. A story of people who are captives of poverty that stresses the country's responsibility to bring hope and freedom to social outcasts. Cokesbury Libraries, Audio Visual Department, 201 Eighth Avenue, South, Nashville, Tennessee 37203. B/W. 28 1/2 min. 1964.

Cities Have No Limits. Problems such as poverty amid affluence, social unrest, riots, and crime are the subjects discussed by Daniel Moynihan, then director of MIT-Harvard Joint Center for Urban Studies. Audio Visual Services, The Penna. State Univ., University Park, Pa. 16802. 53 min. 1969.

The City of Necessity. Depicts the lives of some of Chicago's poverty-stricken families and dramatizes the need for improving their lot. Produced by the Chicago City Missionary Society, the United Church Board of Homeland Ministries, and the Protestant Episcopal Church. Available from Audio Visuals, Stewardship Council, 1501 Race St., Philadelphia, Penna. 19102. Color. 22 min. 1963.

The Corner. A documentary showing the conditions of poverty in St. Louis and pointing out the multitude of social problems that must be dealt with when renewing slum areas. Produced by KTVI-TV, 5915 Berthold Drive, St. Louis, Missouri 63110. Free Loan. B/W. 60 min. n.d.

The Exiles. A free lance moviemaker's study of Native Americans (Indians) in the Red to illustrate a variety of problems. Producer unknown. Distributor unknown. B/W. 80 min. Probably about 1969.

From the Inside Out. Documents the life of black teenagers on the street of North Richmond, California. The camera ranges freely through the black community, and visuals are accompanied by the comments of the teenagers themselves. Produced by Dan Robbin. Contemporary Films. McGraw-Hill Films, 330 West 42nd St., New York City, N.Y. 10036. B/W. 24 min. n.d.

The Game. A film of a New York City ghetto, acted by black and Puerto Rican teenagers who relive their lives in the shadows of their tenement homes. Neither sentimental nor overtly angry, the film has the impact of unadorned realism. At Yale, City College, Bank St. College and Lincoln Center, the educators who saw The Game...responded with discussions of alienation and cultural dislocation among the urban poor. The film, a poetic narrative based on childish games played by bored, restless youngsters, offers a frighteningly close look at adolescents whose physical and emotional vitality is darkly laced with violence, aggression and despair. Directed by Roberta Hodes. Distributed by Cinema 16 (Grove Press). B/W. 17 min. About 1966.

The Homeless Man. Story of Philadelphia's Skid Row and the city's approach to eliminating it through the use of an Urban Renewal Administration Demonstration Grant. The findings should aid other cities with a similar problem. Available from Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority, 211 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Penn. 19107. Free loan. B/W. 27 min. 1963.

The Jungle. Life of black ghetto youths. Philadelphia gang members tell their own story as they make this film about their violence and rivalries. Audio-Visual Services, Penna. State Univ., University Park, Pa. 16802. 22 min. 1967.

Man in the Middle. It offers guidelines for conduct and human relations training and shows that a community will respect members of the police force when police respect the community. ...shows how cooperation between the police and the community can be developed, and the positive results of special effects made to achieve it. ...focuses on the operations of a precinct in a typical neighborhood in the midst of transition. It examines basic principles of police behavior during routine patrol situations and their effect on community attitudes toward police. ...is also a film for use with community groups. It explains the conflicting pressures under which policemen work and how the police are trained to deal with these pressures. ...demonstrates that neighborhood police-community councils provide residents with an opportunity to air their grievances and when the council functions effective, problems can often be resolved without resorting to violent confrontation. Produced by The John Jay College of Criminal Justice of CUNY and the New York Police Academy. Distributed by Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Ave., N.Y.C. 10016. B/W. 22 min. About 1974.

Midsummer, 1967. Vivdly depicts tensions and emotions erupting at a community meeting in Newark following the 1967 riots. All types of citizens and city officials participate in the completely spontaneous dialogue. Distributed by Modern Talking Picture Service, Inc. Free loan. B/W. 2 hours. 1967.

On the Bowery. Grand Prize Winner at Venice and the British Film Academy for 1956, this film is a searing tale of three men living on New York's infamous skid row, The Bowery. It is a tale of human hope and hopelessness, of desolation and humor, of the loneliness and waste of an alcoholic's life. Produced and directed by Lionel Rogosin in association with Mark Sufrin, Richard Bagley and Carl Lerner. Contemporary Films. B/W. 65 min. 1956.

Our Changing Cities: Can They Be Saved? Focuses on unemployment, social conflicts, poverty and crime. Failure to deal with technological changes is causing trouble in the cities. Audio-Visual Services, The Penna. State Univ., University Park, Pa. 16802. 17 min. 1973.

The Poor Pay More. Investigates ghetto furniture dealers, food chains, food freezer pitchmen, and the telephone company. Filmed on location in New York and San Francisco with concealed cameras. An NET documentary. NET Film Service, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana 47405. B/W. 60 min. 1966.

Portrait of the Inner City. A look at the community not only as a passerby might see it, but also from the viewpoint of young people who are growing up in this environment. Produced by McGraw-Hill Films in collaboration with Vision Associates. Contemporary Films, Inc., Film Rental Library, Princeton Rd., Hightstown, N.J. 08520. B/W. 17 min. 1965.

Superfluous People. Focuses on the people who are unable to cope with problems of urban living. Produced by Columbia Broadcasting System. B/W. 60 min. 1962.

Still a Brother: Inside the Negro Middle Class. In an incisive documentary written, produced, and filmed by an all black crew, the black community shows itself from an inside point of view. The film is organized in three main sections: the social and business life of the black middle class; its reactions to and involvement in the civil rights struggle of lower class brothers; and the newer mental revolution which may be signalling a separatist movement of withdrawal from the mainstream of American society.... Produced by William Greaves and William B. Branch. Contemporary Films. McGraw-Hill Films, 330 West 42nd St., New York City, N.Y. 10036. B/W. 90 min.--Parts I, II & III. About 1965.

The Tenement. Presents a sharp portrayal of a Chicago slum dwelling and the people who live in them. Takes a single tenement on South Ellis Avenue as a microcosm of the ghetto and treats the lives of residents in the building, their daily life, their despair in poverty, their feelings about the slums, and their own lives and future. The neighborhood is slated for urban renewal and the film follows the residents until they are relocated in other homes. Produced by CBS. Carousel films. Also available from Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10016. B/W. 40 min. 1967.

A Time For Burning. A young pastor attempts to build a bridge of understanding between his white, middle class congregation and members of the city's black ghetto in this powerful portrait of the American conscience struggling with the tensions created by the country's revolution in racial relationships. Nominated for an Academy Award, 1968. Conceived, directed, and edited by William C. Jersey and Barbara Connell for Lutheran Film Associates. Contemporary Films. B/W. 58 min. 1968.

Troubled Cities. Attempts being made to solve the problems brought about by urban population explosion. Audio-Visual Services, The Penna. State Univ., University Park, Pa. 16802. 60 min. 1966.

Troublemakers. A documentary record of the frustrating course and final failure of a two-year effort for community progress in a black ghetto in Newark. Newark rent strike and other community action programs in 1966. Problems in organizing black neighborhoods, the frustrations and effectiveness of neighborhood organization. Directed by Robert Machover and Norman Fruchter. Cinema 16 (Grove Press). B/W. 54 min. 1966.

Uptown: A Portrait of the South Bronx. This portrait of a disadvantaged community within the city of New York is one of those films made about a specific neighborhood, but, because of the universality of its theme, it stands on its own as a superb work of film art. Produced by Herb Danska Films for Lincoln Hospital Mental Health Services. Contemporary Films. B/W. 27 min. 1965.

Who Do You Kill? Portrays the emotional problems and degradation faced by a family living in poverty. Centers on one family whose baby is bitten by a rat in a slum tenement. Frustrations of life in a black ghetto unfold dramatically. Carousel Films, 1501 Broadway, Suite 1503, New York, New York 10036. B/W. 50 min. 1967.

V. General Urban Planning, Urban Renewal, Housing and Neighborhood Redevelopment, and Regional Planning

Abandonment of the City. Cleveland, St. Louis, and New York are examples of a growing phenomenon: lack of care and funds produces the ghetto, making urban centers wastelands of empty stores and buildings. Audio-Visual Services, Penna. State Univ., University Park, Pa. 16802. 11 min. 1972.

All of the People All of the Time. Describes community planning programs. Stresses the importance of citizens and various citizen groups working together for total involvement in the planning processes. Production of film was a cooperative venture of a university and government units at various levels in several states. Partially financed by H.U.D. Free loan. Color. 28 min. 1966.

Big City - 1980. Speculations as to what will be the appearance of the big city of tomorrow. The building of Brasilia is contrasted with the redevelopment of Philadelphia's old city. Produced by CBS News for "The CBS Tomorrow Series". Audio-Visual Center, The Penna. State Univ., University Park, Pa. 16802. B/W. 54 min. 1960.

Brooklyn Gas Series. Four films dealing with housing rehabilitation and downtown renewal in Brooklyn, New York. 1) Cinderella of Berkeley Place, 2) Cinderella of Prospect Place, 3) The Brownstones of Brooklyn, 4) My, My Brooklyn, U.S.A. Produced by Brooklyn Union Gas Company, 195 Montague Street, Brooklyn 11201. All color. 20 min. About 1973.

Building Better Cities. Shows problems confronting the cities because of accelerated growth and decay. Suggests as a solution, the mobilization of all local resources on a metropolitan area-wide basis. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 G St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Color. 28 min. 1961.

Challenge of Urban Renewal. (Edited version). A NBC News Special. Problems created by mass, unplanned migration from city to suburb: growth of suburbs at the expense of cities, creation of vast metropolitan areas, air pollution, water contamination, overcrowded highways and a glut of automobiles. Special attention to urban problems in Detroit and Boston. A rather extraneous opening sequence juxtaposes the manufacture of automobiles with births of babies to dramatize a point. Encyclopedia Britannica Films, 38 West 32nd St., New York City 10001. Color. 28 min. 1966.

The Changing City. Dramatizes the effect which metropolitan growth has on the lives of people. Shows suburban land use, transportation, and inner city problems, and explores metropolitan planning and coordination. Churchill Films, 6671 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90028. Color. 16 min. 1963.

The Changing City (Canada). Covers the various facets of Canada's National Housing Act. Highlights town planning, housing research, and the part played in housing development by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Stresses importance of the National Housing Act and the importance of the individual in the community. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada for Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Central Mortgage and Housing Corp., Liaison Officer--Audio-Visual Aids, Ottawa 7, Canada. Free loan. Color. (In English or French). 27 min. n.d.

Cities of the Future. A CBS News Special. "21st Century" Series. Traces the development of cities from earliest times. Years of growing urbanization have brought worsening conditions of pollution, slums, congestion. Focuses on the creative planning now in progress to surmount these problems in the future. The "clean-slate" approach exemplified in new cities like Brasilia, and the "constructive-restoration" approach underway in Philadelphia. Ideas of such innovators as R. Buckminster Fuller, Japan's Kenzo Tange, (the proposed floating city in Tokyo Bay), Le Corbusier: cities "weatherproofed" by geodesic domes; megastructures surrounded by greenbelts; multi-level cities; floating cities. Surveys outstanding urban planning programs in Philadelphia, Montreal, Stockholm, Reston (Virginia) and Boston. McGraw-Hill Films. Color. 25 min. About 1968.

The City Fights Back. What St. Louis is doing to correct deterioration and decay with housing and urban renewal. Presents interviews with local officials and leaders as narrator accompanies camera around the city pointing out problems and what is being done about them. St. Louis Housing and Land Clearance for Redevelopment Authority, 2031 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. 63103. Free loan. B/W. 30 min. 1960.

City Under Pressure. A contemporary problem of urban renewal involving progress versus preservation of natural resources; shown by filming a specific handling of this problem in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. A National Film Board of Canada production. Contemporary Films, Inc. 17 min. 1966.

Detroit's Pattern of Growth. Various influences which have led to the present street patterns of metropolitan Detroit. Audio-Visual Services, The Pa. State Univ., University Park, Pa. 16802. 15 min. 1965.

Experiment on 114th Street. Shows a family in New York as their home is rehabilitated. Depicts the deplorable conditions of slum living before rehabilitation and the community involvement which develops from the project. Uses the cinema verite technique in following the daily activities of the family. Produced by H.U.D. Distributed by Modern Talking Picture Service. Free loan. B/W. 32 min. 1968.

Housing and Nature. A handsome survey of the urban problems in Helsinki. Produced by the Embassy of Finland, and available through The Chancery of Finland, 1900 24th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008. Color. 24 min. 1966.

How Will We Know Its Us? The current accelerated rate of urban change and the functional preservation of selected old historic sites in the ongoing planning process. Produced by The National Trust for Historic Preservation. Distributed by Modern Talking Picture Service, Inc. Free loan. Color. 16 min. 1968.

The Idea of the City: History, Economics, Future. Covers eight basic areas in which Professor John Kenneth Galbraith builds his argument for new conceptual thinking on the nature of cities. 1) Origin of cities. 2) Industrial revolution and economic efficiency. 3) The cities of the industrial revolution. 4) Economics and the city of today. 5) The new role of government in the modern city. 6) Private and public. 7) Responsibility of the city for its inhabitants. 8) The city of the future. Produced by University at Large, A Subsidiary of Chelsea House Publishers, 70 West 40 Street, New York City, 10018. Color. 28 min. 1968.

Interview with Robert Moses. Mr. Moses is known as a former New York City Park Commissioner and city planner. Mr. Moses' comments range from his philosophy on city planning to future planning for the entire nation. From NBC Wisdom Series. Encyclopedia Britannica Films. B/W. 30 min. n.d.

It's The Same Old Game. Encourages citizen participation in the planning process. Filmed in New York City, it shows examples of bad planning in which the residents had no voice. Produced by H.U.D. Distributed by Modern Talking Picture Service. Free loan. Color. 20 min. 1971.

A Look at Local Government. Describes the conflicts that arise between organizations and between city and suburbs with regard to governmental services. Narrated by Dr. Charles Adrian, Director of the Institute for Community Development and Services, Michigan State University. Director of Public Affairs, Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio 44101. Free loan. B/W. 15 min. 1961.

Megalopolis: Cradle of the Future. Presents in cinemagraphic form some of the main theses of Professor Jean Gottman's 20th Century Fund study, "Megalopolis: the Urbanized Northeastern Seaboard of the United States," 1961, dealing with the so-called "Linear City" stretching along the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Virginia. It gives economic, social and cultural reasons for considering this entire area to be, in some respects, a continuous city. The need for careful planning is emphasized. Encyclopedia Britannica Films, Inc., 38 West 32nd St., N.Y.C. 10001. Color or B/W. 20 min. 1962.

Metropolitan Planning and Design. Role of engineers in the present and future design of our cities. Audio-Visual Services, The Penna. State Univ., University Park, Pa. 16802. 30 min. 1965.

The Middle Atlantic Seaboard Region: Great Cities--Megalopolis. Explains the reasons for the concentration of population within the 200 mile area of the Middle Atlantic seaboard. Discusses the problems of providing housing, transportation, and education for those who live in these cities and suburbs. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Text-Film Dept., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036. Visual-Aids Service, Univ. of Illinois, Champaign, Ill. 61822. Color or B/W. 16 min. 1963.

My American City. Discusses the redevelopment of 12 acres of downtown Hartford, Connecticut, from a commercial slum to the highly acclaimed Constitution Plaza Urban Renewal Project. Covers many of the steps from initiation to completion. F. H. McGraw and Co., 780 Windsor St., Hartford, Connecticut 06101. Free loan. Color. 28 min. 1965.

The Neighborhoods. An appeal by a city-wide citizens organization for the formation of neighborhood groups to work toward conserving and improving their own localities. Several successful examples shown. Available from San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal Association (SPUR), 126 Post St., San Francisco, Ca. 94108. B/W. 18 min. 1964.

The Netherlands: Blueprint For an Urban Society. Planning for social compatibility is of utmost importance in a small country with a large population. Audio-Visual Services, Penna. State Univ., University Park, Pa. 16802. 16 min. 1972.

The New Chicago. Depicts the building and rebuilding of Chicago at various periods, with the principal emphasis on the present. The latter half of the film depicts the "new" Chicago. Includes scenes of all major renewal, neighborhood conservation, and public housing projects. Depicts Chicago area expressways, Calumet Harbor, O'Hare Field, Marina City, and the Central Filtration Plant. The Chicago Department of City Planning assisted the producers of the film. Portland Cement Assn., 33 West Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60610. Free loan. Color. 20 min. About 1961.

The New Citizen Action. Depicts various organizations which allegedly speak for citizens on urban renewal, Model Cities, and other issues, and makes it disturbingly clear that providing effective citizen participation in the establishment of policies and programs is more difficult than supposed. WGBH-TV, 125 Weston Ave., Boston, Massachusetts 02134. Att: Roy Brubaker. B/W. 28 min. 1968.

New Course For Halifax. Describes how the City of Halifax initiated clearance of a ten-block slum area which was obstructing commercial expansion; and how, in another sector, the Canadian Federal Government, the city, and the provincial authorities built Mulgrave Park, a low-rental housing development for the families displaced by slum clearance. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada for the Central Mortgage and Housing Corp. Central Mortgage and Housing Corp., Liaison Officer--Audio-Visual Aids, Ottawa 7, Canada. Free loan. B/W. 14 min. 1961.

No Time For Ugliness. This film has won a number of awards. Sets forth the problems inherent with nearly all of the big and some not-so-big communities. Produced by The American Institute of Architects and available at no charge through Sterling Movies, Inc., 43 West 61st Street, New York, New York 10023. About 30 min. 1965.

One Dimension...Two Dimension...Three Dimension...Four. Underlines the necessity of building cities with work for people and traces the history of planning in this country, looking at some individual cities. Produced by H.U.D. Distributed by Modern Talking Picture Service, Inc. Free loan. Color. 14 1/2 min. 1967.

Operation Breakthrough. Describes HUD's 1969 program established to "breakthrough" the barriers that have prevented industrialized housing from emerging as a major industry in the U.S. Produced by H.U.D. Distributed by Modern Talking Picture Service, Inc. Free loan. Color. 16 min. 1972.

The Rebirth of a Nation. Designed to help explain the processes connected with implementing an urban renewal program. Uses scenes from several areas to show before and after condition of housing and public facilities. City Planning Asscciation, Inc., 524 E. McKinley Highway, P. O. Box 131, Mishawaka, Indiana 46544. Free loan. Color. 23 min. n.d.

Regent Park South. Shows the redevelopment of a Toronto, Canada, slum neighborhood through joint efforts of city, provincial, and federal governments. Compares overcrowded, obsolete living conditions in a slum with the new, planned community of modern apartment units and row houses. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada for the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Central Mortgage and Housing Corp., Liaison Officer--Audio-Visual Aids, Ottawa 7, Canada. Free loan. B/W. 12 min. 1961.

Rehab. Focuses in on the Boston Urban Rehabilitation Project, now completed. It fully documents the Boston project from the initial conception of the plan to tenant occupation of rehabilitate units. Produced by H.U.D. Distributed by Modern Talking Picture Service, Inc. Free loan. Color. 23 min. 1968.

Rehabilitation: A Challenge. Shows how remodeling of old apartment buildings was accomplished in a special project on 102nd St. in New York City. Produced by J. H. Pintoff, U.S. Gypsum Corporation, 101 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606. Distributed by Modern Talking Picture Service, Inc. Free loan. B/W. 10 min. 1966.

Relocation--The Problem; The Solution. The story of the formation and operation of Urban Homes Incorporated, a local non-profit organization of business leaders formed and funded by private subscription to provide standard low-cost housing for low-income families displaced by urban renewal. Features utilization of rehabilitated existing housing. Department of Urban Renewal, Box 447, Room 402, Sioux City, Iowa 51102. Free loan. Color. 18 min. 1966.

The Right to Choose. Examines the need for a metropolitan approach to urban planning. Shows how various governments and agencies in metropolitan areas often work at cross purpose in zoning, land use, transportation and so on. Stresses need to view urban problems on a metropolitan wide basis. Produced by H.U.D. Distributed by Modern Talking Picture Service, Inc. Color. 20 min. 1971.

The Second United States. Deals with the role of American architects in community planning and redevelopment. Considers examples from all parts of a nation and shows need for community development and how to implement it. American Institute of Architects, Library, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. (rental) or U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Division of International Affairs, 1626 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20410. Free loan. Color and B/W. (combined). 13 min. 1962.

The Street of the Flower Boxes. An exceptional film about neighborhood rehabilitation in Manhattan. Based on the book, Flower Boxes, by Peggy Mann Houlton. Won the 1973 Peabody Award for children's programming. Produced by NBC Television. Available from Films, Inc., 1144 Wilmette Ave., Willmette, Ill. 60091. Color. 48 min. 1973.

They Don't Laugh at Hoboken Any More. An outstanding film on housing renewal. Produced by New York public television system. Available from Hoboken Model Cities--Community Development, Hoboken, N.J. Color. 30 min. 1974.

To Build A Better City. Deals with redevelopment projects in Canadian cities. Emphasizes the problems blighted areas pose to city administrators. Citizen participation in the renewal programs and planning for relocation are shown. Produced by Pageant Production Ltd. Central Mortgage and Housing Corp., Liaison Officer--Audio-Visual Aids, Ottawa 7, Canada. Color. 15 min. 1964.

Tomorrow is Maybe. The natural, unspoiled environment is backdropped against the environmental problems which cities and suburbs are facing. Audio-Visual Center, Indiana Univ., Bloomington, Indiana 47401. 60 min. 1970.

Towers of Frustration. The award-winning story of Newark, New Jersey's Stella Wright housing Project. Distributed by New Jersey Network Public Broadcasting, 1573 Parkside Ave., Trenton, N.J. 08638. Color. About 30 min. About 1972.

Trouble in Eden. Eden is the name of a mythical Pennsylvania community. The impact of urban sprawl upon the community's inhabitants is examined. The residents and the local government are called upon to plan, to legislate, to work together to prevent the loss of those aspects that enhance livability in urban areas. Bureau of Instructional Services, Department of Public Instruction, Education Building, Harrisburg, Penna. 17120. Free loan. Color. 30 min. 1966.

Urban Alternatives. Explores existing alternatives to some of today's urban problems--including housing, strip development, traffic congestion, decay and lack of open space. Film Rental Center, Syracuse Univ., 1455 East Colvin St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13210. 20 min. 1973.

A Voice From the Street. The theme of this film is how to build leadership for neighborhood renewal. Actions, problems, accomplishments are drawn from the Pittsburgh experiments. Filmed by KDKA-TV, Pittsburgh, Pa. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Library, 1626 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20410. Free loan. B/W. 30 min. 1965.

We Are the City. Relies upon visual material to depict that WE are responsible for the problems of our cities today. Film Rental Center, Syracuse Univ., 1455 East Colvin St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13210. 14 min. 1972.

What is a Neighborhood? A brief look at the integral part of the whole community known as the neighborhood. The elements of a neighborhood are identified as well as those concepts which are believed necessary for making an attractive, pleasant environment. Audio Visual Center, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401. 10 min. n.d.

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